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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/716,907	11/20/2000	Geert Florimond Gerard Depovere	PHN 17,772	8131

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EXAMINER

SHERKAT, AREZOO

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2131

DATE MAILED: 04/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/716,907

Applicant(s)

DEPOVERE ET AL.

Examiner

Arezoo Sherkat

Art Unit

2131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 November 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/29/2000</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-11 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linnartz, (U.S. Patent No. 5,933,798 and Linnartz hereinafter), in view of Rao et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,222,932 and Rao hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Linnartz discloses a method of embedding a watermark in an information signal, comprising the steps:

associating different watermarks in a plurality of watermarks with distinct values of said property (i.e., the luminance value $p(n)$ and watermark data value $w_i(n)$ are added by an adder 12 pixel by pixel)(Col. 2, lines 1-67 and Col. 3, lines 1-35).

Linnartz does not expressly disclose the step of analyzing a given property of the information signal and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal.

Art Unit: 2131

However, Rao discloses analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image to allow a large number of images to be automatically watermarked, thus increasing the throughput of the watermarking stage (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Regarding claims 2 and 6, Linnartz does not expressly disclose that the method of analyzing the information signal as a sequence of video images.

However, Rao discloses an analyzing step comprising:

analyzing a spatial or temporal distribution of luminance values, each distinct distribution of luminance values constituting a value of said property of the information signal (i.e., a method of calculating the pixel brightness or

Art Unit: 2131

strength value in a reference image for adjusting the watermark strength)(Col. 7, lines 35-67 and Col. 8, lines 1-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include analyzing a spatial or temporal distribution of luminance values, each distinct distribution of luminance values constituting a value of said property of the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image to allow a large number of images to be automatically watermarked, thus increasing the throughput of the watermarking stage (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Regarding claims 4 and 8, Linnartz does not expressly disclose set of basic watermark patterns being selected from different sets of basic watermark patterns in dependence upon the actual value of the property of the information signal.

However, Rao discloses a set of basic watermark patterns (i.e., different watermark strengths), said set of basic watermark patterns being selected from different sets of basic watermark patterns in dependence upon the actual value of the property of the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include a set of basic watermark patterns (i.e., different watermark strengths), said set of basic watermark patterns being selected from different sets of basic watermark patterns in dependence upon the actual value of the property of the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Regarding claim 5, Linnartz discloses a method of detecting a watermark in an information signal, comprising the steps:

associating different watermarks plurality of watermarks with distinct values of said property (Col. 3, lines 35-67 and Col. 4-5, lines 1-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-40).

Linnartz does not expressly disclose the step of analyzing a given property of the information signal and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal.

However, Rao discloses analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for

Art Unit: 2131

embedding in the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image to allow a large number of images to be automatically watermarked, thus increasing the throughput of the watermarking stage (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Regarding claim 9, Linnartz discloses a watermark embedder for embedding a watermark in an information signal, comprising:

means for associating different watermarks in a plurality of watermarks with distinct values of said property (i.e., the luminance value $p(n)$ and watermark data value $w_i(n)$ are added by an adder 12 pixel by pixel)(Col. 2, lines 1-67 and Col. 3, lines 1-35).

Linnartz does not expressly disclose means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and means for selecting the watermark from said

Art Unit: 2131

plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal.

However, Rao discloses means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and means for selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image to allow a large number of images to be automatically watermarked, thus increasing the throughput of the watermarking stage (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Regarding claim 10, Linnartz discloses a watermark detector for detecting a watermark in an information signal, comprising:

Art Unit: 2131

means for associating different watermarks plurality of watermarks with distinct values of said property (Col. 3, lines 35-67 and Col. 4-5, lines 1-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-40).

Linnartz does not expressly disclose means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and means for selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal.

However, Rao discloses means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and means for selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz to include means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and means for selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal as suggested by Rao. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have a technique to automatically adjust or select the strength of the watermark based on the texture of each image to allow a large number of images to be

Art Unit: 2131

automatically watermarked, thus increasing the throughput of the watermarking stage (Rao, Col. 1, lines 15-46).

Claims 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linnartz, (U.S. Patent No. 5,933,798) and Rao et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,222,932 and Rao hereinafter), in view of Brust, (U.S. Patent No. 5,260,648).

Teachings of Linnartz and Rao with respect to claims 1 and 5 have been discussed previously.

Regarding claims 3 and 7, Linnartz does not expressly disclose analyzing a shape of the frequency spectrum of said audio segments, each distinct shape of the frequency spectrum constituting a value of said property of the information signal.

However, Brust discloses analyzing a shape of the frequency spectrum of said audio segments, each distinct shape of the frequency spectrum constituting a value of said property of the information signal (i.e., in Fig. 6b, the measured spectrum consists of two pairs of peaks characterizing the two spectral lines of the measuring signal)(Col. 8, lines 27-67 and Col. 9, lines 1-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz and Rao to include analyzing a shape of the frequency spectrum of said audio segments, each distinct shape of the

Art Unit: 2131

frequency spectrum constituting a value of said property of the information signal as suggested by Burst. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform a rapid analysis of the spectrum of a signal at one or several points of measurement, and for determining the spatial distribution of individual spectral lines (Burst, Col. 1, lines 5-12).

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linnartz, (U.S. Patent No. 5,933,798) and Rao et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,222,932 and Rao hereinafter), in view of Nakano, (U.S. Patent No. 6,510,233).

Teachings of Linnartz and Rao with respect to claim 9 have been discussed previously.

Regarding claim 11, Linnartz discloses wherein the watermark embedder further comprises:

a watermark detector for detecting a watermark in an information signal, comprising: means for associating different watermarks plurality of watermarks with distinct values of said property (Col. 3, lines 35-67 and Col. 4-5, lines 1-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-40).

Linnartz does not expressly disclose the step of means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and means for selecting the watermark

Art Unit: 2131

from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal.

However, Rao discloses means for analyzing a given property of the information signal and determining an actual value of said property, and means for selecting the watermark from said plurality of watermarks associated with said actual value for embedding in the information signal (Col. 5, lines 7-67 and Col. 6, lines 1-20 and Col. 9, lines 17-67 and Col. 10, lines 1-20).

Linnartz or Rao does not expressly disclose means for refraining from embedding the selected watermark in response to said watermark detector detecting said selected watermark in the information signal.

However, Nakano discloses means for refraining from embedding the selected watermark in response to said watermark detector detecting said selected watermark in the information signal (Col. 7, Page 17-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined watermarking and watermark detection system of Linnartz and Rao to include means for refraining from embedding the selected watermark in response to said watermark detector detecting said selected watermark in the information signal as suggested by Nakano. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to prevent electronic watermark data to be inserted into the input image more than once with the motivation to prevent degradation in image quality (Nakano, Col. 4, lines 18-40).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Wakasu, (U.S. Patent No. 6,259,801), and

Venkatesan et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,801,999).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Arezoo Sherkat whose telephone number is (571) 272-3796. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 Monday-Friday.

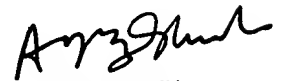
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2131

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Arezoo Sherkat
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April 5, 2005



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